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## FIRESIDE EDUCATION.

We find in the Baltimore Athenaeum and Visitor, the following notice of a new work under the title of *Fire-side Education*. If any thing were wanting to recommend the work, other than the rich table of its contents, it is furnished in the interesting extract which closes the notice.

*Fire-side Education*—By the Author of *Peter Parley's Tales*—New York—F. J. Hunt & Co. 1838.

This is one of the best books that have been published during the year, a book that should be in the hands of every parent who loves his children. Its attractive title at once explains its design, and this design has been filled up by the well known author with more than his usual skill and deep discrimination of the workings of the human heart.

It is, to us, a source of no ordinary satisfaction to find the subject of home education, brought so skillfully, and in a manner so attractive, before the public mind. Let this book be read attentively; read by every parent, and its precepts carried out in every family, and the next generation will be, in all that constitutes the perfect man, infinitely in advance of the present.

We know of no better way to give our readers a perfect understanding of the nature and full design of this work, than to present the table of contents, remarking at the same time, that the subjects are handled with great discrimination.

Introduction: Commonness a source of indifference; The true end of Philosophical Inquiry; Man designed by his Creator to be the subject of Education; Man the subject of Education in relation to his Physical Nature; Man the subject of Education in respect to his Intellectual Faculties; Man the subject of Education in respect to his Moral Faculties; Man distinguished from all other living things as the subject of Education; the power of Education over Man no new doctrine; Inferences: Education forms Individual Character; the basis of Character is usually laid in Early Life; Provision of Providence that the controlling lessons of life shall be given by Parents; the Fireside; Obligations of Parents; Leading Characteristics of Children; Family Government; Religion; Morals; Truth; Justice; Mercy; Forgiveness; Piety; Patience, &c.; Discretion; Cheerfulness; Fidelity; Prudence; Courage; Self-government; Patriotism; Duties of Citizenship; Perseverance; Industry; Order and Neatness; Warnings; Charity; Health; Amusement; Intellectual Culture; the Primary School; other Seminaries; General Observations; Books; Accomplishments; Manners; Honor; Grace; Politeness; Notes on Good Breeding; General Remarks; Conclusion.

To give our readers an idea of the manner in which the important subjects discussed are handled, we make the following extract, on the subject of family government, which every one will peruse with interest.

"I need not insist upon the importance of family government. It is not only necessary for the peace and comfort of the domestic circle, but it is indispensable for the discipline of the temper of children. If permitted to grow up ungoverned, when they go forth into society they are likely to surrender themselves to every species of license. The danger, on this score, is more imminent in respect to boys than girls. Society imposes sterner restraints upon the latter than upon the former, and these may supply the neglect of the parent. But if you see a young man run into excess, or give himself up to vicious indulgence, you may rest assured that he has not been subjected to habitual government at home; that his mind and heart have not been trained and disciplined by parental authority; that the principle of obedience has never been thoroughly established in his soul. Parental government, then, is a thing of serious import, and demands the most careful attention at the hand of the parent.

Taking its importance for granted, then, I proceed to remark, in the first place, that parental government should be thorough. Some children are easily managed, but there are few who will not sometimes try to have their own way. At one time, they will attempt to evade; at another, they will brave authority. In this species of strife they are often sharp-witted and dexterous, and sometimes intrepid, pertinacious and headstrong. If they succeed once, they gather courage; if twice, they feel assured; if thrice, they triumph. The only safe method is for the parent to meet the first resistance of the child with firmness, and by no means to permit himself to be baffled either by evasion or defiance. But great caution is to be used. The object should be, not merely to make the child obey externally, but internally; to make the obedience sincere and hearty, and to make it flow alike from affection, a sense of duty, and a conviction that he consults his true interest in so doing. All these motives should be brought to concur in the act; if any one of them is wanting, the obedience is imperfect. To accomplish this thorough subjection of the child to parental authority, it is obvious that great

prudence is necessary. There must be no violence, no display of temper, no angry looks, no hasty words. Before he can expect to govern a child, a parent must first learn to govern himself. His own passions being under control, his heart chastened, and the traces of vexation swept from his countenance, he may meet the rebellious child, assured of triumph. That child might resist threats and be hardened by force; but it will not long resist patient kindness, tender remonstrance, affectionate counsel. Miss Sedgewick, in her beautiful story entitled *Home*, has given an illustration of the happy effects which may flow from firm, yet just and kind treatment of a disobedient child, which is worthy of being borne in mind by every parent. It is as follows:

"The family were assembled in a back parlor. Mrs. Barclay was engaged in some domestic employment, to facilitate which Martha had just brought in a tub of scalding water. Charles, the eldest boy, with a patience most unboyish, was holding a skein of yarn for grandmother to wind; Alice, the eldest girl, was arranging the dinner table in an adjoining room; Mary, the second, was amusing the baby at the window; Willie was saying his letters to aunt Betsey. All were busy; but the busiest was little Haddy, a sweet child of four years, who was sitting in the middle of the room on a low chair, and who, unobserved by the rest, and herself unconscious of wrong, was doing deadly mischief. She had taken a new, unfinished and very precious kite belonging to her brother Wallace, cut a hole in the centre, thrust into it the head of her pet Maltese kitten, and was holding it by its fore paws and making it dance on her lap; the little animal looking as demure and as formal as one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honor in her ruff. At this critical juncture, Wallace entered in search of his kite. One word of prefatory palliation for Wallace. The kite was the finest he had ever possessed; it had been given him by a friend, and that friend was waiting at the door to string and fly it for him. At once the ruin of the kite, and the indignity to which it was subjected, flashed on him, and perhaps little Haddy's very satisfied air exasperated him. In a breath, he seized the kitten and dashed it into the tub of scalding water. His father had come in to dinner, and paused at the open door of the next room. Haddy shrieked, the children all screamed, Charles dropped grandmother's yarn, and, at the risk of his own hand, rescued the kitten; but, seeing its agony, with most characteristic consideration, he gently dropped it again, and thus put the speediest termination to its sufferings.

"The children were all sobbing. Wallace stood pale and trembling. His eye turned to his father, then to his mother, then was riveted on the floor. The children saw the frown of their father's face, more dreaded by them than ever was flogging, or dark closet with all its hobgoblins.

"I guess you did not mean to do it, did you, Wallace?" said little Haddy, whose tender heart was so touched by the utter misery depicted on her brother's face, that her pity for him overcame her sense of her own and busy's wrongs. Wallace sighed deeply, but spoke no word of apology or justification. The children looked at Wallace, at their father, and their mother, and still the portentous silence was unbroken. The dinner bell rang. "Go to your own room, Wallace," said his father. "You have forfeited your right to a place among us. Creatures who are the slaves of their passions, are, like beasts of prey, fit only for solitude."

"How long must Wallace stay up stairs?" asked Haddy, affectionately holding back her brother, who was hastening away.

"Till he feels assured," replied Mr. Barclay, fixing his eye sternly on Wallace, "that he can control his hasty temper; at least so far as not to be guilty of violence towards such a dear little girl as you are, and murderous cruelty to an innocent animal;—till, sir, you can give me some proof that you dread the sin and danger of your passions so much that you can govern them. The boy is hopeless," he added, in a low voice, to his wife, as Wallace left the room.

"My dear husband! hopeless at ten years old, and with such a good affectionate heart as his? We must have patience."

A happy combination for children is there in an uncompromising father and an all-hoping mother. The family sat down to table. The parents were silent, unhappy. The children caught the infection, and scarcely a word was said above a whisper. There was a favorite dish upon the table, followed by a nice pudding. They were eaten, not enjoyed. The children realized that it was not the good things that they had to eat, but the kind looks, the innocent laugh, and cheerful voice, that made the pleasure of the social meal.

"My dear children," said their father, as he took his hat to leave them, "we have lost all our pleasure to-day, have not we?"

"Yes, sir—yes, sir," they answered in a breath.

"Then learn one lesson from your poor brother. Learn to dread doing wrong. If you commit sin, you must suffer, and all that love you must suffer with you; for every sin is a violation of the laws of your Heavenly Father, and he will not suffer it to go unpunished."

If Mr. and Mrs. Barclay had affected to overawe and impose on their children, they would not have been long deceived: for children, being themselves sincere, are clear-sighted. But they knew that the sadness was real; they felt that it was in accordance with their parents' characters and general conduct. They never saw them ruffled by trifles. Many a glass had been broken, many a greasy knife dropped, many a disappointment and inconvenience incurred, without calling forth more than a gentle rebuke. These were not the things that moved them, or disturbed the domestic tranquillity; but the ill temper, selfishness, unkindness, or any moral fault of the children, was received as an affliction.

The days passed on; Wallace went to school as usual, and returned to his solitude, without speaking or being spoken to. His meals were sent to his room, and whatever the family ate, he ate; for the Barclays took care not to make rewards and punishments out of eating and drinking, and thus associate the duties and pleasures of a moral being with a mere animal gratification. "But ah," he thought, while eating his pie or pudding, "how different it tastes from what it does at table!" and, though he did not put it precisely in that form, he felt what it was that "sanctified the food." The children began to venture to say to their father, whose justice they dared not question, "How long has Wally stayed up stairs?" and Charles, each day, eagerly told how well Wallace behaved at school. His grandmother could not resist her desire to comfort him, she would look into his room to see "if he were well," "if he were warm enough," or "if he did not want something." The little fellow's moistening eye and tremulous voice evinced his sensibility to her kindness, but he resolutely abstained from asking any mitigation of his punishment. He overheard his aunt Betsey, Mrs. Barclay's maiden sister, say, "It is a sin, and ridiculous besides, to keep Wallace mewed up so, just for a little flash of temper. I am sure he had enough to provoke a saint."

"We do not keep him mewed up, Betsey," replied Mrs. Barclay, "nor does he continue mewed up, for one single flash of temper; but because, with all his good resolutions, his passionate temper is constantly getting the better of him. There is no easy cure for such a fault. If Wallace had the seeds of a consumption, you would think it the extreme of folly not to submit to a few weeks' confinement, if it afforded a means of ridding him of them; and how much worse than a consumption is a moral disease!"

"Well," answered the sister, "you must do as you like; but I am sure we never had any such fuss at home; we grew up, and there was an end on't."

"But may be," thought Wallace, "if there had been a little more fuss when you were younger, it would have been pleasanter living with you now, aunt Betsey."

Poor aunt Betsey, with many virtues, had a temper, that made her a nuisance wherever she went. The Barclays alone got on tolerably well with her. There was a disinfecting principle in the moral atmosphere of her house.

Two weeks had passed, when Mr. Barclay heard Wallace's door open, and heard him say, "Can I speak with you one minute before dinner, sir?"

"Certainly, my son." His father entered and closed the door.

"Father," said Wallace, with tremulous voice, but an open and cheerful face, "I feel as if I had a right now to ask you to forgive me and take me back into the family."

Mr. Barclay felt so too, and, kissing him, he said "I have only been waiting for you, Wallace, and from the time you have taken to consider your besetting sin, I trust you have gained strength to resist it."

"It is not only consideration, sir, that I depend on, for you told me I must wait till I could give you proof; so I had to wait till something happened to try me. I could not possibly tell else, for I always do resolve, when I get over my passion, that I will never get angry again. Luckily for me,—for I began to be horribly tired of staying alone—Tom Allen snatched off my new cap and threw it into the gutter. I had my book in my hand, and I raised it to read at him; but I thought just in time, and was so glad I had governed my passion, that I did not care about my cap, or Tom, or any thing else. But 'one swallow doesn't make a summer,' as aunt Betsey says; so I waited till I should get angry again. It seemed as if I never should; there were provoking things happened, but somehow or other they did not provoke me—why do you smile, father?"

"I smile with pleasure, my dear boy, to find that one fortnight's resolute watchfulness has enabled you so to curb your temper that you are not easily provoked."

"But stay, father; you have not yet heard all. Yesterday, just as I was putting up my Arithmetic, which I had written almost to the end without a single blot, Tom Allen came along, and gave my inkstand a jostle, and over it went on my open book. I thought he did it purposely, I think so still, but I don't feel sure. I did not reflect then; I doubled up my fist to strike him."

"Oh Wallace!"

"But I did not, father, I did not; I thought just in time. There was a horrid choking feeling in my throat, and angry words seemed crowding out; but I did not even say 'blame you!' I had to bite my lips though, so that the blood ran."

"God bless you, my son."

"And the best of it all was, father, that Tom Allen, who never before seemed to care how much harm he did you, or how much he hurt your feelings, was really sorry; and this morning he brought me a new blank book, nicely ruled, and offered to help me copy my sums into it. So I hope I did him some good, as well as myself, by governing my temper."

"There is no telling, Wallace, how much good may be done by a single right action, nor how much harm by a single wrong one."

"I know it, sir. I have been thinking a great deal since I have been upstairs, and I do wonder why God did not make Adam and Eve so that they could not do wrong."

"This subject has puzzled older and wiser heads than yours, my son, and puzzled them more than I think it should. If we had been created incapable of sin, there could have been no virtue. Did you not feel happier yesterday after your trial than if it had not happened?"

"Oh yes, father; and the strangest of all was, that, after the first flash, I had not any bad feelings towards Tom."

"Then you can see, in your own case, good resulting from being free to do good or evil. You certainly were the better for your victory, and you say happier. It is far better to be virtuous than stultified, I mean incapable of sin. If you subdue your temper, the exercise of the power to do this will give you a pleasure that you could not have had without it."

"But if I fail, father?" Wallace looked in his father's face with an expression which showed that he felt he had more than a kingdom to gain or lose.

"You cannot fail, my dear son, while you continue to feel the worth of the object for which you are striving; while you feel that the eye of God is upon you; and that not only your own happiness, but the happiness of your father and mother, and brothers and sisters, of our home, depends on your success."

## A GENTLE REPROOF.

BY S. SLEEPER.

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an imphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; covered dishes were placed upon the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet any thing that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as leave eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he. "Boiled fish! chips! and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind, you would have made it into a chowder!"

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discontented husband. "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large *bull frog*, of portentous dimensions, and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length. Zachariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong; and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such another lesson; and he was as good as his word.

## NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

We extract the following from an article which appeared some months since in the *Portland Orion*, which forcibly illustrates, by a reference to well authenticated facts, the principle that *man is never too old to learn*.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learnt to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to thumb a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learnt to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men at thirty and forty have forgotten even the alphabet of a language the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college, and which was made a daily exercise through college. A fine comment upon their love of letters, truly.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of the Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that *non prius, scire facias*, &c. are English expressions; and if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they will reply that they are *too old* to think of learning Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty-five years old when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us ten years younger than Boccaccio who are dying of *ennui* and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are *too old*.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings who was under forty years of age.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college learnt men have ever looked into their classics since their graduation?

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twenty-five, thirty, and forty years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter written in the French language, which might be learnt in the tenth part of the time required for the study of the Dutch—and all because they are *too old to learn*.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. How many among us of thirty, forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers for the want of a taste for natural philosophy! but they are *too old to learn*.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of the law so late, answered that, indeed, he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the *Iliad*; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, and struck out into an entirely new pursuit, either for livelihood or a nus-

ment, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, *I am too old to study*.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

## JACOBIN CLUBS.

We learn from the *Detroit Advertiser* that a secret association exists in that city, composed of the leading officers of the National and State Governments, and others of the Party, called the "Union Club;" whose members are bound to secrecy, having made a regular constitution and by-laws, whose object is exclusively connected with party politics. It is added that the Union Club here spoken of, is but a branch of the great central institution established at Washington, and one of the affiliated Junos that are scattered throughout the nation. This intelligence is of some importance, and it behooves every American to inquire into the nature and consequences of these affiliated societies or Jacobin Clubs.

During the early stages of the French Revolution, when the reins of government were guided by the infamous triumvirate, Marat, Robespierre, and Danton—when, in the holy name of Liberty and Equality, horrid atrocities were committed by a people who had long been considered the most enlightened in Europe, Jacobin Clubs were formed as a means of disseminating certain political doctrines. These clubs extended over France, and it was in these affiliated societies, these *Union Clubs*, that principles hostile to social order, liberty, and virtue, were fondly cherished, and dark deeds conceived, and sanguinary plans adopted, at the bare remembrance of which humanity shudders.

Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, gives the following description of these secret societies:

"The committees of Government distributed large sums of money to the Jacobin Club and its affiliated societies, as being necessary to the propagation of sound political principles. The clubs themselves took upon them, in every village, the exercise of the powers of government; and while they sat swearing, drinking, and smoking, examined passports, imprisoned citizens, and enforced to their full extent the benefits of liberty and equality. 'Death or Fraternity' was usually inscribed over their place of assembly, which some one translated—'Become my brother, or I will kill thee.'"

"These clubs were composed of members drawn from the less of the people, that they might not in their own persons give an example contradicting the equality which it was their business to enforce. They were filled with men without resources or talents, but towards whom the confidence of the deceived people was directed, from the conviction, that because taken from among themselves they would have the interest of the lower orders constantly in view. Their secretaries, however, were generally selected with some attention to alertness of capacity; for on them depended the terrible combination which extended from the mother society of Jacobins in Paris down into the most remote villages of the most distant provinces, in which the same tyranny was maintained by the influence of similar means. Thus rumors could be either circulated or collected with a speed and uniformity which enabled a whisper from Robespierre to regulate the sentiments of the Jacobins at the most distant part of his empire (for his unquestionable was) for the space of two dreadful years."

Such were the clubs of the Jacobins during the French Revolution. In the streets of Paris infuriated mobs collected to execute the atrocious crimes which were conceived in the darkness of midnight by these satellites of sin. Intoxicated with blood, their cry was still for more. They planted the *Liberty tree* at every corner amid horrid blasphemies and infernal rites; and the unfortunate wretch who refused to worship the degenerated symbol of liberty was, in a few moments, seen suspended from the next *lantern post*. "Oh, Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!" was the affecting apostrophe of the accomplished Madame Roland, when on her way to the guillotine.

Such demoralizing scenes, we hope, will never be witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. But a certain number of individuals are to be found in every clime and country, whose sole aim is to destroy social order, disorganize the whole system of government, proscribe virtue and talent, and rise to disunion amid scenes of anarchy and bloodshed.

Affiliated societies, under the popular appellation of *Hickory Clubs*, were, a few years since, established in different parts of the Union, and secret meetings held in others, for the purpose of devising means to disseminate certain political principles. *Hickory trees* were also planted at the corners of streets in country villages, and in populous cities, with profane rights, and amid the loud huzzas of the excited mob. But such a departure from the honest simplicity of our ancestors—such a violation of true republicanism—



such an approach to Jacobinism, to anarchy, to revolution, was not sanctioned by public opinion, and Hickory Clubs soon became unpopular with every party, and were abolished throughout the land.

Let us hope that the attempt which individuals are now making to revive these Jacobinical meetings, under the name of Union Clubs, will meet with a similar fate. They should be denounced by every honest man as dangerous assemblies, which, if multiplied and continued, will sap the foundations of and overthrow our free institutions. It is possible that honest, well-meaning men, prompted by political enthusiasm, may join these political clubs, not aware of the evils which may spring from their establishment. But they should turn to the page of history, which records the doings of these secret political assemblies in all ages, and especially note the deeds of the Jacobins during the reign of terror, and reflect that they are, perhaps, setting a current in motion the velocity of which they will not have power to check, and which may sweep themselves and the properties and lives of their children down into the dark abyss of destruction.

#### DEMOCRACY.

AS I UNDERSTAND IT.  
The following article, cut from the New York Courier, contains some valuable suggestions for thought, and some palatable hits at the Loco Foco claim to Democracy. The latest definition to Democracy, according to Mr. Van Buren's Premont, is a government over the people in spite of themselves.

"It is amusing to witness the solicitude with which the Van Buren journals continue to claim for their party the title of Democracy. Mr. Benton should teach them that they do not understand the term. That classic Colossus had fortunately given us its etymology! He defined it two or three years ago, for the special benefit of those among the Whig Senators whose early education had been neglected. It was in his opinion, quite singular that they should have been instructed. 'Democracy,' said the Colonel, 'is a word derived from two Greek words—*demo*, the people, and *kratos* to govern—meaning its compound, a government by the people.' Now this is all very well—but General Jackson did not go to understand it. He transposed the phrases, and interpreted the compound, 'a government of the people.' It was his democracy to govern the people therefore—and their democracy to obey. The Globe told us a thousand times that the General was born to command, it follows as a natural corollary that the people were born to submit—and these two propositions involved the whole democracy of the late President and the official journal.

"Mr. Butler, the late Attorney General, holding office till next September, took the same view of democracy. He agreed with the General, that it meant 'to govern the people.' Mr. Butler is something of a scholar, and the late President thought that this opinion was given with his usual sagacity and deliberation, particularly as Mr. Butler assured him that though not according to the popular interpretation, his reading of it was doubtless the 'strict construction.' The General made oath that all the Grammars and Dictionaries printed since the days of Faustus, should not furnish a precedent to violate the 'strict construction'—and was determined to carry out democracy as he understood it, in the same way as he executed the Constitution. Mr. Van Buren in this matter as in all others, followed the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and inherited his dictionary, and his copy of the Constitution, as well as his office and his cabinet.

"Mr. Cambreleng, however, improves upon this definition, and understands by Democracy—'To govern the people in spite of their lamentations.' This was the democracy current in Rome in the days of its decline. It was the democracy that fiddled when the Queen city was in flames. It was this democracy that made a horse Consul, and lodged him in apartments of marble, and adorned him with costly trappings of pearls and precious stones—an outrage hardly less resulting than to elevate one of the long eared race to the Treasury, and feed him at the public crib. It was this democracy that Tiberius illustrated by years of profligate tyranny, before he nominated his successor, and retired to his hermitage at Capree. It is this democracy, in short, which is fully taught by tyrants, and fully professed by slaves—whether its theatre be a declining Empire, or a betrayed and trampled Republic.

But we are well persuaded that the people of this country are not yet ready to adopt Mr. Cambreleng's definition of Democracy, and to be governed 'in spite of their lamentations.' They understand by Democracy a Government of the majority—and they hold with Mr. Jefferson, that 'an absolute acquiescence in the decisions of a majority, is the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.' The majority of the nation is the Democratic party. The principles of the majority are the Democratic principles of the times. To arrogate to a minority the title of Democracy is an absurdity in the use of language. The Whigs are now in a proved majority of 120,000 voters. They are the ascendant in 22 of 28 states. They are advocates of the policy and the principles which a majority of the people approve. They are opposed to the policy which would fasten upon the people, in spite of their lamentations, a measure which they condemn and abhor. This

is no part of their doctrine. They acquiesce in the decisions of the majority. They submit to the sovereignty of the ballot box. They are willing to read the constitution as its framers have read it, as the judicial wisdom of the land interprets it—and they are willing to understand Democracy as a 'Government by the People,' and not in the new light definition indicated by the practice of the day, as a 'Government over the people IN SPITE OF THEIR LAMENTATIONS!'

From the Loefer's Journal.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Honesty—Stock on hand small, holders anxious to sell out, it having been injured by severe handling.

Religion—Considerably lower than our last quotations. The zeal of holders in endeavoring to dispose of stocks have led inquirers to mistrust it, several lots that have been sampled, have proved to be false packed and very trashy.

Political Honesty—Very little in the market, and no purchasers.

Integrity—Some small lots taken for export, no inquiry for home consumption.

Euphratism—Very flat.

Old Bachelors—Several lots have changed hands recently, and we understand that negotiations are going on for more. The article is in great demand.

Good Breeding—Owing to extreme scarcity it commands extraordinary prices. Holders are firm.

Old Maids—Prices nominal, it is thought that they have been injured by keeping.

Heirresses—None taken since our last, very few in the market—and those are thought not genuine.

Widows—More has been done in this article than at previous quotations. Purchasers, however, are very cautious—expecting fresh supplies.

Hypocrites—Market abundantly supplied—considerable doing in the article, stock on hand daily increasing.

Appearances—Large stocks on hand; the deception recently discovered in the manufacture of this article, will, it is thought, cause it to remain with the holders. We would caution our country friends to be minute in their inspections.

Loafers—More sinned against than

#### THE MORMONS.

The people composing this sect seem to get into trouble wherever they go. Their present location is in Missouri. A Western paper gives the following particulars respecting them:

**The Mormons in Missouri.—Trouble in the Camp.**—We learn from a late number of the St. Louis Republican, that there exists considerable excitement in the upper part of Missouri, in consequence of the Mormons having again 'raised their Ebenezer' in Jackson county. It appears from the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens, that about eight years since these fanatics were driven from that county, as is alleged, 'for improper conduct,' and that they took refuge in Clay county, the good people of which looked upon them as the victims of religious persecution, and extended to them hospitality and protection. Experience, however, ere long demonstrated the impracticability of their 'dwelling together in unity' with their benefactors, and they were expelled from Clay county also. 'A compact was then entered into between the Mormons and the citizens of the upper part of the State, in which it was stipulated that the former should select and settle peaceably upon some tract of uninhabited country, and abstain from any further intrusion into the adjoining counties. They did so, and located themselves in what is known as Caldwell county. It appears, however, that they have recently violated the treaty, by buying lands and making actual settlements in the eastern part of Carroll. Upon this a meeting was held and a committee deputed to request them to leave the county. The Mormons took this in high dudgeon, and returned for an answer language of the most insulting character; whereupon the meeting was again convened, and five persons appointed a Committee of Safety vested with extraordinary powers. These persons are authorized to 'adopt measures as to them shall seem most expedient for the safety of the citizens of Carroll,' and to 'raise, by subscription or otherwise, a sufficient sum of money to defray any expense that may accrue' in carrying out the object of the meeting—which is stated to be the expulsion of 'Mormons, Abolitionists and other disorderly persons.' By one of the resolutions adopted, the citizens of the adjoining counties are requested to form corresponding committees, 'and hold themselves in readiness to give assistance, if the same should be required.' From the foregoing, we should judge that the breaking out of the Mormon War is no improbable event.

Later information, contained in a letter from Livingston county (Mo) says in substance, that some cutting and snubbing were perpetrated by the Mormons of Daviess county on the day of election, and that some companies have been raised in Livingston, with a view of going over and assisting in drubbing the Mormons; but that, before they got quite ready to march, they learned the strength of the Mormons, which suggested to their prudence the propriety of remaining at home till they could be assured that reinforcements would join them from other counties, sufficiently great to cope with the combined force of the Mormons.

The St. Louis Gazette of the 30th ult., says—

'The steamboat Astoria, from Rio, (Platte county,) brings word that Joe Smith (Mormon) had surrendered himself to the civil authorities. This implies some further movements against the Mormons, of which we are not yet advised.'

#### A TRUE REPRESENTATION.

The following is extracted from Mr. M'Duff's Speech on the removal of the deposits, 'Delivered 4th of April, 1834, the prophetic spirit of which most excite wonder and admiration in the heart of every reader.'

'Sir, it never has been the intention of this administration to return to a specie currency. From the very first message of the present Chief Magistrate, until the present moment, there has been a deliberate design on the part of those who have written his messages, to establish a government bank of some form, to be used as a machine of political power. I could establish this before any impartial jury in the country, by a chain of evidence strong and conclusive, but I have not time to go into details. In the first message he recommended a bank 'founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues; and in a subsequent message he says: 'In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.'

'In his conversations with some of the committees from our commercial cities, he informed them that if his experiments should fail, as it had already, he would have a bank 'founded upon the checks and balances of this government,' a riddle which I cannot interpret; but which, like the responses of the Delphic oracle, will doubtless be interpreted to suit any emergency. We have also heard from a distinguished confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren, the second officer of the government, that we must have a 'political bank.' Now, sir, put this and that together, take all those proofs and connect them with the visible portents which we see all about us, and no man can resist the conclusion that a political bank, wielded by the Executive Department, and converting the whole moneyed resources and credit of the country into an element of political power, is to be the final consummation of this great and desperate struggle for supreme power. It is easy to read the future history of the country, if the schemes of the reigning dynasty are not defeated by the people. Anarchy is the highway to despotic power, whether it be a banking or a political despotism. When the Bank of the United States shall be destroyed, the currency will be thrown into such derangement and confusion that the country will be prepared to submit to any national bank rather than endure the prevailing evils. Then the Administration will come forward in that 'spirit of improvement' of which the President speaks, with their grand scheme of a political bank, founded upon the checks and balances of this government.'

'I fear, Mr. Speaker, that the lessons of experience are lost on nations. No people have been more severely schooled by this teacher than the people of the United States have been upon this subject. And I never reflect upon our present condition and prospects, without recurring to the fate of the Italian, who, possessing a strong and robust constitution, sacrificed it to the tampering of experimental quackery. His epitaph was brief, and contained an instructive lesson. 'I was well; I would be better; I am here.' May it never be the painful office of the historian to inscribe the same warning epitaph on the mighty ruins of our national prosperity.'

'I have a few words to say to the Southern gentlemen who believe this government has no constitutional power to incorporate a bank. And I cannot but express my regret that their constitutional scruples should go operate as to render them utterly powerless in the real contest which will here be decided, between the Bank of the United States and the greatest of all monsters, a political bank. Disguise it as we may, 'to this complexion it must come at last.'

#### GOVERNMENT BANK.

We challenge any one to prove that the effect of the sub-treasury project will not be to unite the purse and the sword in the hands of one man. That this will be its effect, is just as certain as that the laborer is bound, so long as he labors, to obey the commands of his employer. To whom are these sub-treasurers responsible, if not to the Secretary of the Treasury? And to whom do the party hold the Secretary responsible, if not to the President?

'Our revenues will seldom fall short of 30 millions, and at no distant period, mount up to fifty or sixty. According to the sub-treasury plan, this vast amount will be under the continual supervision and control of the Executive. With it he may reward friends; by withholding it he may punish enemies. With this union of the purse and the sword he may away a despotism over the passions of men, as strong and effectual as the despotism of the Sultan or the Czar. True, the bow-string and the Siberian dungeon may be unknown; but what is more powerful than the lust for gold? the hope of reward, and the dread of political excommunication? And when this system shall have been united by the strong cords of partisan zeal, and hope, and fear, to the executive, what power of Congress or of the people can interpose to prevent the destruction of the public liberty? Where will be the independent action of Congress, when compelled, as it will be, to

vote supplies, original bills, and to receive even the salaries of its members as the Executive may command?

At the time the delegates of the people framed the federal constitution, they did not deem it safe to commit the revenues to the hands of the President, or they would have so directed. So far from making such a provision, they expressly charge Congress with the custody of the public funds, and declare that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but by the authority of an act of Congress. Is not any plan, by whomsoever devised, or by whatever name called, which places the public funds under Executive control, in direct conflict with this provision?

From the Missouri Republican.

**Mr. Clay—Abolitionist.**—The organ of the loco-focos in this state has been, for some time past, endeavoring to create the impression that Mr. Clay is an abolitionist. Who first caught at this subterfuge, and set it afloat, is not now known; but amongst all honorable men it is regarded as a slander having as little foundation as the 'hints' and 'strong suspicions' which were put in print upon the same subject against Mr. Allen, and which were publicly recanted by the organ. That it is so, is proven by the indignation with which the charge is every where met, and by the testimony of all respectable men attached to the party. Indeed, those who have any regard for their reputation will not join in such a cry, as we have abundant evidence in the following paragraph. It is taken from the Bee, the leading Van Buren journal in Louisiana:

'Candor induces us to acknowledge that the introduction by Mr. Clay into the Senate of the United States of the resolutions quoted in yesterday's True American, exonerates him from the charge of favoring abolition. The resolutions, it is true, do not deny the existence of the power in Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, but they nevertheless distinctly declare that the institution of slavery should not be abolished in that district. In our comments on the character and opinions of the Kentucky statesman, as in all other political questions, we are guided solely by the desire to arrive at the truth. We therefore cheerfully admit that Henry Clay can be no longer considered obnoxious to the charge of supporting emancipation.'

#### SPECIE GOVERNMENTS.

France has \$100,000,000 of specie. Great Britain has \$150,000,000. The United States has \$80,000,000.

Yet France with more the double the amount of specie owned by Great Britain, has no such commerce, no such manufactures, no such political freedom as belongs to Great Britain.

France has just five times as much specie as the United States; yet France is not so prosperous in any respect as this country; she has no such great works of improvement as we have, and her people are less enlightened, less liberal and less free than this people.

In France the hard money system of despotism and barbarism prevails, while in the United States the people are springing onward and upward in the scale of national greatness, under an admirable credit system. This system the Whigs seek to preserve, Loco-focos to destroy.

Ohio Journal.

'The Special Opposite System,' says President Van Buren, 'would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds, I desire to secure to it.' This short sentence contains the whole secret of the Sub-Treasury project; and if rightly understood, will explain the reason why the administration struggles so hard, and with such unexampled perseverance, to establish that pernicious scheme of finance.

Under the party construction of the constitution, and in the language of the party, 'the government' means the Executive, and such must be the meaning of this notable passage, if it has any meaning; because Congress, by the constitution, has entire control of the public funds. The object of the Sub-Treasury scheme is to place them in the hands of executive officers—the creatures of the President.

Newark, (Ohio,) Sept. 8.

**Row at a Camp-Meeting.**—A disgraceful riot occurred at a Camp-meeting, held in Perry township, a few days since, Mr. Emmerville's house, situated near the camp, was stoned and his windows broken. The meeting was so much disturbed, that the services had to be suspended. One man was stabbed with a knife, and it is reported that he has since died of the wound.

The rioters should be severely punished. It is high time that we should know whether we live under a Government of laws, whether our persons and property are to be protected by the panoply of the law, or whether we are to live in a state of anarchy, where every man is to be the avenger of his own wrongs, according to the Indian code.

Adv.

**A man killed by his own Wife.**—A man named Leet, living on the road between Nashville and Clarksville, was killed, on the 27th ult. by his own wife. In one of his fits of drunkenness, he commenced whipping her according to custom, when she seized a knife, and with a single blow, severed the principal veins and arteries of his neck. He died in a few minutes.

**Sun Struck.**—On Tuesday afternoon, Miss West, daughter of Jared West, of Race street, near Eleventh, was watching

the approach of the eclipse, the unthoughtfully removed the smoked glass from her eyes, and without any shield, gazed upon the blazing sun. The effect was that she prostrated her almost instantly to the earth in utter darkness—her sight entirely gone—and so remained when our informant left, some two hours after the occurrence—suffering the most excruciating pain. We presume the sight will return eventually, as we do not now remember any instance where the sight has been irretrievably lost from such cause.

Phil. Times.

The Chicago American says that, on the very day after the close of the Illinois election, 500 Irish laborers left the public works in that place, taking up their line of march for Michigan. The Michigan elections take place on the first Monday and Tuesday of next month.

**Fatal Affection for a Cat.**—A little girl aged four, near Squam Beach, (Massachusetts,) followed her brother, who had taken away her kitten to drown it, and crying bitterly rushed into the water to preserve its life, by which she lost her own, having been drowned by getting into too deep water.

A letter from London to the Editor of the N. York Courier and Enquirer says: 'By the recent death of the Duke of Leeds your countrywoman the Marchioness of Caermarthen, has become Duchess of Leeds.'

The lady referred to is the youngest daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. of Baltimore.

**Remains of Napoleon.**—The Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg has received orders to hasten the arment of the frigate the Reine Blanche, which it is believed at Cherbourg is destined to proceed to St. Helena to receive on board the remains of Napoleon.

**Cheap Postage.**—The British Parliament contemplate a very important reform in the English post office system, by which the postage on letters to any part of the kingdom is to be reduced to one penny (two cents). During a late investigation before a committee of Parliament, hosts of professional, literary, commercial, naval and military gentlemen were examined as to the political and financial advantages of the scheme, who were unanimous in its favor. Several wealthy merchants of Leeds offered to give security that the present revenue derived from the post office in that town should not be diminished, if the experiment was made for one year. Clergymen were of opinion, that the moral effect would be highly beneficial, in binding distant members of families together, by the frequent interchange of thoughts and sentiments which the cheap system would give rise to. For the better carrying out this reform, it is proposed that a peculiar envelope formed of thin paper, interwoven with colored silk fibres, shall be stamped by the government, and kept for sale by post masters and others, and that no letters shall be forwarded from any post office unless enclosed in one of these 'franks.' The envelopes are to be sold for the price of postage, and thus payment of the postage will always be made in advance, which will greatly diminish the labor of post masters and their subordinates. Strong hopes are entertained that the project will be carried into effect.

#### THE LATE FIRE AT CAIRO.

The fire at Cairo is the most interesting matter referred to in the foreign journals. Letters from Cairo of the 26th June, state that on the evening of the 21st the fire broke out in that city, which lasted until the morning of the 25th. It originated in the Catholic chapel, and it appears that the men sent to extinguish it, instead of doing their duty began to plunder, and allowed the flames to extend to the adjoining buildings. The houses of two entire streets were consumed. Egyptian soldiers were seen kindling the fire, and on the 22d, in the evening, when it was hoped that the conflagration was at an end, the people crowded to enjoy the spectacle of the desolation, which they considered a vengeance from Heaven; their sinister smiles and cries of exultation seriously alarmed the European population for their lives and property.

On the 24th, Kabbib Effendi, fearing that the fire might communicate to the entire city, called out all the troops, repaired in person to the scene of devastation, and by sacrificing a number of houses, succeeded in extinguishing the flame. Mehemet Ali, on hearing of the excesses committed by the Arabs and soldiers, dispatched Hussein Bey to Cairo, with discretionary powers. It was believed that 600 houses had been consumed, and the fire had occasioned great loss to at least 1000 individuals, and to 400 of the first commercial houses of Europe and the Levant. A letter from Alexandria of the 27th June states, however, that trade would not be much affected by this deplorable event, and that all the goods and merchandise in the warehouses had been fortunately saved. The Egyptians imputed the calamity to the Porte, as well as the late attempt to burn the fleet in the arsenal of Alexandria.

It is said that all the cows in and about London could not yield one-third of the milk daily used in the metropolis. Chalk water, &c make up the two-thirds. This is what the boys call milkmen's milk. Similar impositions are practised with flour. Of 1,487 sacks of flour examined in the warehouse of a Hull merchant, it was discovered that one third of it was of plaster of Paris and ground bones! He was fined £10,000.

**From the Army and Navy Chronicle.**—Commodore Isaac Hull has been appointed to the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean. The equipment of the flag ship Ohio will be forwarded with all practicable despatch. Commander F. Forrest has been relieved from his orders in the Vandalia, and Commander Levy transferred to the Vandalia from the Ontario. Dr. Isaac Hull is appointed Fleet Surgeon to the West India squadron.

#### THE DEATH OF GOV. CLARK.

The distinguished veteran Clark, of Missouri, died at St. Louis on the first of this month. We copy from the Missouri Republican the following notice of that event:

'The Governor for some time past has been complaining, and gave evidence of a rapid increase of his afflictions, and the ravages of old age. Lately his illness greatly increased, and on Saturday night he breathed his last at the residence of his son Merriweather Lewis Clark, Esq. of this city. Though the event, from the age and feeble health of the deceased, was not unlooked for, it will not be less regretted. To see the great, the good, those whom all are constrained to love as the benefactors of their country, and respect as their country's ornaments—whose names and whose histories are identified with all we know of the early history of our land—to see such men falling around us, will bring a sigh from every breast, and a tear from every eye.'

'The name of Gov. Clark must ever occupy a prominent place on the pages of the history of this country. He arrived in St. Louis in the year 1803, and, in company with his intrepid companion Merriweather Lewis, Esq. and a small band of selected men, performed the first journey across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. The history of the pioneer trip of Lewis and Clark is familiar to every reader. After his return, he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and subsequently superintendent of Indian affairs for the western division, which office he continued to hold until the day of his death. In the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, and in his intercourse with the Indians of the West, his services to the United States have been pre-eminent in value. He well understood the Indian character, and his whole intercourse with them was such as won their highest esteem, and their most unbounded confidence. His name is known by the most remote tribes, and his word was revered by them everywhere. They revered him as a father, and his signature, which is known by every Indian, even in the most distant wilds of the far West, wherever shown was respected.'

'He was sixty-eight years of age when he died, and was probably the oldest American settler residing in St. Louis. Through a long, eventful, and useful life, he has filled the various stations of a citizen and an officer with such strict integrity, and in so affable and mild a manner, that at the day of his death no man nor detraction had not a blot to fix upon the scroll which the history of his well-spent life leaves as a rich and illustrious legacy to his children, and the numerous friends who now mourn his death.'

**Texas Government—Order.**—Citizens of the United States or foreign countries, who have lost relatives in the service of Texas, in defence of her liberties, and claim to be legal representatives of the deceased, are by law entitled to all annuities which would have accrued to them had they been living; and in all cases where non-residents make supplications as heirs or representatives, it will be necessary that they identify themselves as such, before some competent authority or tribunal of the country in which they may reside, and that the same be certified to all whom it may concern; and that the chief magistrate of the state of the country will certify under the government seal as the case may be; and where a non-resident, having legal claims to the deceased soldier's property, may desire to appoint an attorney in fact for the transaction of business in this republic, it will be required of him, with a properly authenticated power of attorney to forward the highest evidence of identity, as the just heir to the property which he may claim. By order of the president.

Signed G. W. HOCKLEY.

Secretary of War.  
City of Houston, June 6, 1838.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the frigate Constellation, and sloop of war Concord, will shortly return to the north, from the West India station.

The frigate Macedonian will be the next flag ship of the West Indian squadron. Commander Brees has been relieved from the Ontario, and commander Williamson from his orders to the Vandalia. Commander U. P. Levy is under orders for the Ontario, and Commander F. Forrest for the Vandalia.

No officers have yet been ordered to the Ohio, 74, and a Surgeon only, who resides at a distance, to the Constitution. Dr. Edwards, Fleet Surgeon of the West India squadron, has permission to return home, but no successor is yet appointed.

The Levant and Warren, it is understood, will return to the West Indies, and the St. Louis be sent to the Mediterranean. The orders to the several officers mentioned in the Chronicle of the 30th ult. to take passage in the Levant, have been countermanded—some of them are to proceed immediately, and others are to hold themselves in readiness for further orders.

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# HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, September 27.

The Methodist Camp Meeting at Cedar Grove, will commence on Friday, the 5th of October, and not the 12th, as erroneously supposed by some.

A Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence in this place on the 13th of October.

We duly appreciate the expressions of good-will and personal respect from the editor of the Standard, and we assure him that nothing of personal unkindness has been felt by us towards him. Upon the great political questions which now agitate the country, we have espoused opposite sides; but that is no reason why there should not continue to exist between us the most perfect friendship. Believing the desire to be mutual, we do not fear that over-heated zeal on either side will be permitted for one moment to interrupt this good understanding.

But notwithstanding our wish to make personal this good understanding, we do not deprecate that his personal respect shall prevent the editor of the Standard from treating our articles "exactly as they deserve." We are perfectly willing that he should handle them with gloves off; and if we cannot maintain our ground why of course we shall have to retreat. But the battle must be fought before the victory is won; and having perfect confidence in the correctness of the principles and the justice of the cause for which we are contending, we have no fear as to the result, even though we may be somewhat ungrateful in the use of our weapons.

But why should we blush when writing the article to which the Standard alludes? Is there anything in it inconsistent, or unfair, or absurd? Has the Standard printed out a single error even? We denied the accusation that the Whig press had applied to any great portion of the people of this state the offensive terms "ignorant loco focos and ruffians," or any other degrading appellation; and if we were not correct, we called upon the Standard to name the paper which had trespassed, and exhibit its proof. Has he done so? Not at all. He simply says:

"We have before us three of the leading Whig papers of North Carolina, published within a month, in which collectively the terms loco focos, impostors, agrarianism, senseless loafers, sluggish idlers, jawragging penniless braggarts, are used as applicable to the Democratic Republican Party."

If applicable to some who call themselves members of the "Democratic Republican Party," they may have been used, and perhaps not very inappropriately; and the Standard has not shown that they have been otherwise used. The terms themselves show that they could not be intended to apply to any great portion of the people of North Carolina. To characterize the Van Buren party in this state generally as "impostors," "senseless loafers," "sluggish idlers," or "jawragging penniless braggarts," would be quite as outrageous as the terms "Bank bought Whigs," "Blue light Federalists," used by the Standard when speaking of the party opposed to him. We say again, the Whig editors have too high a sense of propriety, and too much respect for their fellow citizens to load them with such names, even though they may have been led into error by the sophistry of interested and designing politicians.

The Standard takes it for granted that we do not know the meaning of the term Loco focos, as understood in New York, and has therefore favored us with the following definition:

"A Loco foco is understood to be an atheist; a contempter of religion; a leveller in every sense of the word; a ruffian who would rob the rich of their property, that there may be an equal division; one who would destroy all the moral features of society; who would abolish the marriage ceremony, and every institution calculated to preserve the rights of property and the influence of religion and morality."

This picture is somewhat darker than we should have portrayed; nevertheless collectively by the Loco focos display all these characteristics, a portion of them only, however, being common to them all. But this party, such as it is, is numerous in the city of New York, and they are thickly scattered over all the northern cities, and many are found even in the interior. Will the Standard please to tell us to which of the two great political parties which now divide the country these Loco focos belong? Do they not compose the very soul and body of the "Democratic Republican Party" in the city of New York? And is not a part of their creed, "Down with the Bank," reiterated by numbers of their party all over the Union?

## ELECTIONS.

MAINE.—Complete returns of the votes for Governor in the state of Maine have been received. Fairfield, the Van Buren candidate, received 46,231, and Kent, the present Governor, received 42,893, being 8,400 votes more than when elected last year. Six Van Buren and two Whig members of Congress have been elected, being the same as at the election two years ago. The Van Buren party will have a majority in the state legislature.

VERMONT.—From this state the returns of the election for Governor are not complete. At the last dates the Whig candidate was 4,417 ahead of his competitor.—Whig gain since last year 1,478. The House of Representatives is divided by the Montpelier Watchman thus:

Whigs 156, Van Buren 70, Conservatives 3.—Whig majority 88. Increase of Whig majority since last year, 53. In the Senate, 20 Whigs, 10 Van Buren—same as last year.

Congress.—In the 1st, 2d and 3d districts, Hiland Hill, William Slade, and Horace Everett, Whigs, have been elected, by an aggregate majority of about 5,500 votes. In the 4th district Isaac Fletcher, Van Buren, has been elected by a majority of about 370.

Illinois.—After all the contradictory statements, it still turns out that Stuart, the Whig candidate for Congress, is elected, instead of Douglas, V. B. Stuart's majority is stated to be 77. Two years ago the Van Buren candidate in this district was elected by a majority of 1700 votes.

Greensborough Mail.—We learn that Mr. Daniel Murray, of Raleigh, and Mr. Isaiah H. Spencer, of this place, are the contractors for the Daily Mail, which is to run between Raleigh and Greensborough, from and after the first day of January next.

Quick Trips.—Under this head the Wilmington Advertiser of the 21st inst. says the Gov. Dudley steam packet went to Charleston in ten hours and returned in ten and a half. In the name of humanity we protest against these laudatory notices of the quick passages of Steam Boats; and we think those are the best friends of the establishment and of Internal Improvement in general, who will discourage Capt. Ivey in any further attempts at "quick trips."—If ten hours require the best speed of the boat, we hope she may never make another trip short of twelve.

[We should suppose that the warnings upon this subject had been thick and heavy enough, if people could learn wisdom from the experience of others.

Pursuant to a writ of election issued by the Governor, an election will take place to-day, the 27th inst. in Mecklenburg, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hutchison, one of the members elect from that county.

General Macomb, in an Army order dated at Detroit, September 8th, directs recruiting officers not to enlist deserters from any foreign service, but especially from the British army in Canada, who are also not to be allowed to come into any of the forts, barracks, or camps of the United States.

Commodore David Porter, our Charge d' Affaires at Constantinople, has returned home, on a short leave of absence for the benefit of his health, which had become seriously impaired, and is at present on a visit to this District, where he has so many old and attached friends. We are happy to learn that he already feels much renovated by the change of climate, and hopes that a few months' residence at home will re-establish his health as fully as he can ever expect it to be.

National Intelligencer.

The President.—We understand that a special messenger was despatched a couple of days since, to request the immediate return of the President to the Seat of Government.

A foreign Ambassador recently arrived from one of the principal European Courts, never before presented here. It may be, that he is desirous of presenting his credentials at an earlier period than that at which the President originally contemplated to return.—Madisonian.

After all the outcry about ruined corn crops in Virginia, the Farmers' Register of that State, Sept. 1st, acknowledges the gross amount will not fall short more than a fourth or third.

Mr. Charles Serruys, the newly appointed Charge d' Affaires of his majesty the King of Belgium, to the United States, presented his letters credential to the Secretary of State on Saturday last.

We regret to learn that Walter S. Franklin, esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives, died of bilious fever at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Thursday last.

Sickness at Knoxville.—A very severe and fatal sickness has been raging in Knoxville, Tennessee, for some time past, and many of the most valuable citizens have fallen victims to it. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, requesting that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer, for the purpose of imploring that the ravages of the pestilence may be stayed. The disease is said to be the Billious Fever of a very malignant type.

New Orleans.—The cases of the yellow fever are said by the Bulletin to be on the increase in New Orleans.

The Charleston Courier informs us that General James Hamilton has been successful in his negotiations for a loan in England, having borrowed two millions of dollars for the Louisville, Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Bunker Hill.—The meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association at Boston on Tuesday was fully attended, and a fine spirit prevailed. It was voted to request the mortgagees to suspend opera-

tions for thirty days, until one more appeal can be made to the patriotism of the people.

## NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

It will be seen, by the official information under the head of "Army and Navy Intelligence," to-day, that a portion of our little army, which has but just returned to this part of the country, from laborious and harassing service in the swamps of Florida, has been ordered back to the same service, upon a notice so short as to leave hardly a moment's time for preparation. We do not say, or suppose, that there is any thing wrong in this; but it must be admitted by all that service in the army, under such circumstances, is any thing but sinecure, whether for private or officers.

In this order we have evidence, also, that the war, as it is called, in Florida, is any thing but ended. We hear, indeed, that the officers serving in Florida are of opinion that there is no prospect of its being ended shortly. We are not by any means sure that it would not be wiser, as well as more humane, that the advice had been taken which was given to the Executive some time ago, to let the Indians continue to occupy, without molestation, those swamps and glades in the Southern part of the Peninsula which are unfit for the habitation of the white man.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Speaker Polk is a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee. The election will take place in August, 1839.

The King of France has issued an ordinance prohibiting the export of Bread Stuffs from the ports of his kingdom.

On the 31st ult. about 500 Mormons passed through Preble county, Ohio, on their way to reinforce their brethren in Missouri.

## INDIAN MOVEMENTS.

The Opelousas Gazette of the 1st inst. has the following in relation to anticipated Indian movements near the Sabine:

"We learn from a gentleman direct from Fort Jesup, that much excitement prevailed in that quarter, on account of intelligence that Indians, to a large number, well mounted, had left the territory assigned them by the Government, and advanced to within fifteen miles of Nacogdoches. The Texans, under General Rusk, were preparing to encounter them. General Houston despatched a messenger, who arrived at Fort Jesup the day our informant left, with a request for the loan of some field-pieces. Colonel Many declined loaning any national property, but despatched Lieutenant Henry, with a guard, to ascertain the condition of things; and it was expected that the 3d regiment would enter Texas on receiving his report. We also learn that intelligence had reached Fort Jesup that the Caddoes had left the United States Territory without any avowed design.

St. Louis, (Missouri), Sept. 5.

Major Gen. Gaines left this city on Saturday evening last, with all the troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, for Fort Leavenworth. From thence, it is the intention of the General to proceed to the Illinois river, in the Indian territory, to attend the council to be held in the Cherokee council-house. He will be accompanied by the Dragoons now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. There is no doubt but the presence of this armed force, at the assembling of the council, will have a most salutary effect upon the tribes who may be present. The object of the Cherokees in collecting all the tribes in council is very generally believed, by those familiar with the Indians, to be for the purpose of war; and is very similar to the course pursued by Tecumseh and his brother prior to the last war. Those familiar with the Indian character say that the kind of wampum sent with the messenger to each tribe is indicative of their intentions. The promptness of the movement on the part of Gen. Gaines will, however, we believe, repress any present attempt at hostilities. Republican.

From the North Carolina Standard.

## CHEROKEE LANDS, &c.

The following extract of a letter from one of the Commissioners for the sale of the recently acquired lands in North Carolina, to his excellency Edward B. Dudley, will be interesting to the public:

Franklin, Macon co. N. C., Sept. 6, 1838.

"There is but little upland that will do for cultivation. The bottoms are more fertile and more extensive than I expected to find them. They produce from five to eight barrels to the acre; and some of the mountains are as rich as I have ever seen for upland; the grass on them at this time, in places, is as tall as the horse's ride, and many people are curing hay from them, which they may do in any quantities. The resources of this country are much greater than I had supposed. I am told, by gentlemen in whose veracity I have the utmost confidence, that a good farm, well regulated, say worked by ten hands, will yield from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year. Mineral springs, gold mines, iron ore, and water-power in the greatest abundance.

"For the last two years the armies that have been stationed in the nation, have afforded a market at the highest price for every thing the farmer could spare, and money at this time is in great abundance. They have been enabled to get from a dollar to one fifty per cent for their corn, and in the same proportion for beef, butter, &c. Under such circumstances, you may well suppose the people were

well prepared for the sale, (at least for the first instalment) which commenced on Monday.

"The lands, thus far, have averaged at least four times the state valuation. We have sold three hundred and thirty tracts, which have amounted to one hundred and forty nine thousand dollars; lands of the first quality have sold from ten to thirty dollars per acre; I should say an average of sixteen dollars. Having seen nearly all of the lands of the first quality, I should say they were selling extravagantly high; the second quality brings from four to eight and ten dollars; and the others in the same proportion.

"We daily see persons from Calhoun, who are the encampment for the Indians at this time. Ross it is said has lost much of his influence over the Indians. They say he has deceived them, by inducing them to believe they would not have to move to Arkansas or beyond there, and that his object is to make money, he (Ross) being the Contractor for their removal. It is said that there are several hundred that have deserted and are now in the mountains of this country. They are not molested by the citizens, but generally objects of their sympathy. I have seen several parties of the military in pursuit of them. There is much dissatisfaction between the two parties of Indians, and it is generally believed that nothing but Gen. Scott's presence with the soldiers, prevents an open rupture. Ross does not venture out among them, unless accompanied by a strong guard of his friends; and it is thought by many who profess to be acquainted with the Indian character, that their difference will not be adjusted until several of the leaders on both sides are killed. Ross is allowed \$66 50 a head for removing them. Many of the heads of families are anxious to remove themselves, and receive the per capita allowance, believing it would not cost them more than \$20. This Ross refuses to permit, which goes far to confirm their suspicions as to his mercenary views. There are about 16,000 of them; they are removed in parties of about 1,200; the first started on Monday week. I last night learned they had gone about 20 miles, and in consequence of some confusion among them refused to go any further.

"There was frost in the mountains, on the 2d, 4th, and 5th inst.

"P. S. I was disappointed in sending my letters at the time I expected. We have sold, in six days, 510 tracts, which have amounted to about \$235,000.—Valley River yet to come on. In some parts of this county and Haywood, I learn the frosts have injured the corn considerably.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

## To the friends of Internal Improvement in North Carolina.

We have, for sometime past, strenuously striven to awaken the people of N. Carolina to the absolute necessity of adopting some liberal and judicious system of Internal Improvement. Such a course is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of that honorable position among our sister states to which we may justly aspire, and to which nature justly entitles us. Who would will it otherwise, who would not exert all the energies of mind and body to attain it? The time has passed when the humblest individual may listlessly fold his arms, and regard with quiet indifference the great stride with which the spirit of improvement is traversing the Union. There is now no choice left us; we must move either onward to a glorious destiny, or we must retrograde to the lowest depth of political degradation. And when we have sunk into nothingness and decay, we will still be pointed at, not in mockery, but in sadness, as a deplorable example of the consequences of inaction, and the dangers of permitting opportunities—glorious, golden opportunities—to pass by unimproved. We have raised our feeble voice to prevent the realization of so gloomy a destiny. We have called upon the press and the patriot to aid us, and we now say what is to be done, should be done quickly. In furtherance of our object we will again revert to the port of Wilmington.

In enumerating the advantages of Wilmington as a place of trade, and in endeavoring to set forth her commercial importance to the state of North Carolina, we may have omitted many things which are calculated to have great weight in directing the conclusions of the public mind. If we have, we hope able pens may be enlisted in so noble an undertaking, and the great interests of North Carolina may be portrayed in a manner that will quicken the dormant energies of the state. If our weakness should be attended by such a result, we will only regard it as the cause of eliciting the strength of others.

We mentioned in our former numbers, that Wilmington is situated upon the Cape Fear River, thirty miles from its mouth, where is formed what is known as the main bar. Over this, vessels drawing 14 feet may pass—an allowance of 2 feet being made for the swell. This is about the quantity of water upon the bar of the Mississippi, which, however, is distant from New Orleans 110 miles, down the most tortuous stream we have ever navigated.

Twenty miles from Wilmington is the New Inlet, where vessels drawing 12 feet may cross. A fact connected with this latter bar which should not be overlooked is, that vessels bound to Europe, or to the northern parts of our own country, which go to sea over it, thereby avoid the dangers of passing the Flying-pan Shoals. Let it be borne in mind too, that by a proper expenditure of means and labour upon its limestone foundation, any depth of water may be obtained which may be thought desirable to make Wil-

mington a port equal to all the wants of North Carolina. These at least are the view of scientific and practical men. If these circumstances be clearly explained to the General Government, there can be no doubt that effectual means will be immediately taken to remove every obstacle.

We have already stated that since the commencement of operations by the Government, the river has been deepened from 10 to 13 feet, and the quantity of water is continually increasing. The channel is broader, deeper, and straighter than it was; and its width, depth and straightness, are becoming greater. As an evidence of this, the system of lightering, which was once found profitable, is now entirely abandoned, and vessels are no longer subject to the expense of going below the flats before completing their cargoes, and employing small craft to effect this end. This fact is one of great weight, and should be allowed to have full effect.

Our wharves are ample, but they may be still more improved.

We have already stated the character and quantity of produce which can be obtained in our market, and this may and will be very much increased. One planter remarked the other day, that since the enjoyment of railroad facilities, his neighborhood alone would increase the quantity of cotton for market this year 500 bales.

Our tonnage will be found, upon reference to the proper documents, to be greater than that of Richmond and Petersburg combined, nearly equal to that of Norfolk, and not very far below the tonnage of Charleston. The number of vessels that entered our harbour during the last year, as furnished by the Harbour Master, is 466. These are established facts, tending to show the commercial advantages of Wilmington, which cannot be overthrown. Yet how many are there of our citizens and law-givers, who are ignorant on the subject; and to what fatal results to the prosperity of North Carolina does this ignorance lead? We hope that public attention may no longer sleep—that the subject may occupy the serious attention of the Convention which meets in December, and that the fostering care of the state will be given by our next Legislature to a port which deserves not to languish from neglect.

All who have had an opportunity of forming correct opinions, and all others should be regarded as worthless, know the health of Wilmington has been improving for the last twenty years, and still continues to improve. Within that time, we have had yellow fever but once, a disease, by the bye, which never has existed among us but twice—in 1796 and in 1821—and how many seaports are there that can say as much? And those contagious and infectious diseases which usually scourge a maritime community, have rarely ever made their appearance amongst us, and when they did, they have been very limited in their deadly ravages. The Hospital is now, and is generally tenanted. For this improvement in health, many obvious reasons may be assigned, probably operating together with other mysterious causes which baffle human penetration. The greater attention to cleanliness in our streets, alleys, &c., and the improved system of draining may be numbered among the more obvious; of the invisible, we of course cannot speak wisely. In this however all agree—however, they may differ as to the causes—that the health of Wilmington is wonderfully improved within the last twenty years.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

This Convention is to meet in this city in December; but as yet we see no preparations making to give it that impetus which is necessary to success. Surely, our people will not permit this opportunity to pass unimproved. Shall the Convention be well attended, or must we behold this attempt to better the condition of the state, failing, on account of the apathy of our citizens? No season can be better fitted for the appointment of delegates, than at the approaching sessions of the Superior Courts. The people will then have an opportunity of conferring together in their several counties, and selecting their representatives. Let it be remembered that the Convention is not intended to be sectional in its character, nor is it called to accomplish a sectional object. It is an effort to collect the talent, the patriotism, and the energies of the whole state, to reconcile conflicting interests, and to settle on some permanent and judicious undertaking to give North Carolina that rank for which nature has fitted her. This we understand to be the intent of the general meeting which recommended it, and as such we bid it a hearty "God speed."

To be useful, this meeting must be general; it should embrace the entire state. Cannot every county, then, send Delegates to accomplish a work in which they are all interested? We are aware of the dangerous influence of sectional feeling. We hope on this occasion to see our people disregarding local considerations, and acting together as CAROLINIANS, actuated by one impulse, animated by a patriotic devotion to their native state. Local objects can be obtained hereafter; let every energy be now employed to advance the general interests of the state, to develop and disburden her resources, and facilitate commercial advantages. It is beyond dispute, that the Convention can be well represented, if the people will turn their attention to the subject; and it is equally certain, that it can devise and carry out a plan which will redound to the prosperity and happiness of

the state. If union and concert are engaged in its support.

Leading men of Carolina, you have here a field for your energies—a common cause, which needs the exertions, the support, and the joint efforts of every patriotic son of our state. Your united exertions can carry through any scheme, however difficult or discouraging, to revive prosperity, and encourage domestic enterprise. Go among your neighbors, tell them the true cause of the backward condition of their state, and urge an united, a vigorous and concerted effort to release her from her difficulties. By this course you can accomplish more for your state, and more for the character and prosperity of the country, than by months and years spent in political wrangling.

Raleigh Register.

## Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER	Sun	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
27 Thursday	6	5	55					
28 Friday	6	5	54					
29 Saturday	6	5	53					
30 Sunday	6	5	52					
1 Monday	6	5	51					
2 Tuesday	6	5	50					
3 Wednesday	6	5	49					

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed to me by Charles M. Latimer for purposes therein named, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, at the Store House of Latimer & Mebane, in Hillsborough, on the 18th of October next, all the interest of Charles M. Latimer in the STOCK OF GOODS of every description, (it being one half thereof,) now on hand; also one half of the Store House and Lot; and also one half of a Buggy and Harness. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call at the Store House and examine an inventory of the Goods previous to the sale, as the whole undivided share of said Latimer will be sold together.

JAMES LEATHERS, Trustee.

October 24. 35-15

## Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 24. 35-16

## Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 18th of October next, on a credit of nine months, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Geese, Corn, Fodder, Oats and Hay; One Wagon and Gear; One Wheat Fan of a superior quality; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; with many other articles too tedious to mention.

JAS. MEBANE, Jr.

Has Fields, October 24. 35-17

## A fine Milch Cow FOR SALE.

Apply at this Office.

October 24. 35-18

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted by Note to SAMUEL FREEMAN, for purchases made at his sale, are informed that the said Notes are now due, and immediate payment is expected. Also all persons indebted to N. B. THOMAS & Co. for tavern bills, are required to make immediate settlement of their accounts. And also all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment. The said notes and accounts are in the hands of Col. Charles M. Latimer, to whom payments may be made.

I also offer for sale my HOUSE AND LOT between the Post Office and Messrs. Latimer and Mebane's Store.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

September 26. 35-19

## Farm for Sale.

IN GUILFORD COUNTY, eleven miles nearly west of Greensborough, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of land, from eight to ten of which is good meadow, in good condition, front of almost every description, both late and early; in as good a farming neighborhood, perhaps, as in North Carolina; five flour merchant mills within three miles of the place. The farm is in good repair, with as many conveniences as any other, perhaps, in the county, as respects water, buildings, &c. A good framed HOUSE, 29 by 42 feet, with eight rooms on the lower floor; a good cellar; and a never failing spring near at hand; a good spring house; perhaps as good a framed barn as is in the county, 24 feet by 36; and stable room in abundance. The situation is dry and healthy, and commanding agreeable scenery. Any person wishing to emigrate from east to west, might be well suited.

ABEL COFFIN.

Guilford county, 9th mo. 19. 35-20

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Junta Academy, formerly called Mount Pleasant.

September 10. 75-21

## FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, who is a first rate hand.

Inquire at this Office.

September 13. 35-22

## Attention!!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 45th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, on Wednesday the 10th of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill master and court martial; and on Thursday the 11th, you will attend, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise. Each private is ordered to be furnished with six blank cartridges. Each captain will be expected at that time to make his annual return.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.

September 13. 35-23



From the September No. of the Knickerbocker.  
"THERE IS ONE GOD."  
What speaks the thunder, when its midnight cry  
Rolls through Heaven's vast and cloudy pa-  
laces:  
What writes the lightning on the ebony sky,  
When the fierce tempests, wrapt in sackcloth,  
rise  
From their huge cradles on the roaring seas!  
What shouts the angel and time-defying trees,  
That too right royally their arms on high,  
When from the hills the cold north-western  
gale  
Call to the torrent in the misty vale,  
And the air rings with heaven's artillery?  
"THERE IS ONE GOD!"—to Him they lift their  
prayer,  
He framed them temples, and they worship  
there—  
Storm, wind, and howling thunder! Go, vain  
man,  
And think their mighty creed a false one, if you  
can.  
Utica, August, 1838.

**JANE HOWARD.**  
Miss Jane Howard was the daughter of a rich merchant residing in the city of Baltimore. Her personal appearance was truly prepossessing; but the graces of a superior education, and the benevolence of her naturally warm and virtuous heart, rendered her an object of universal esteem and admiration, among all with whom she was acquainted. At a very early age she embraced the Christian religion, and much of her time was spent in promoting religious and benevolent objects.  
In the fall of 1828, Jane, with her elder brother, embarked on board a packet for Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of visiting their friends. The Captain of the Packet was a man about twenty-five years of age. His person was comely and his manner agreeable, with the exception of one fault, too common among sailors, he was profane. The modesty of Jane's appearance attracted his attention; he gained an introduction to her by means of her brother, and was still more charmed by the sweetness of her conversation than he had been by the graces of her person.  
It was not long, however, before another oath escaped his lips, which shocked the delicate sensibility of Jane. She politely requested that he would desist from such language while she remained on board the vessel, to which he immediately consented with deep chagrin. During the remainder of the voyage, the captain's attention to Jane was rather increased than diminished. He spent much of his time in her company, charmed and delighted with the modesty of her deportment, and the fascinating spell of her instructive conversation; but not another oath was he heard to utter until they arrived in Charleston. They were now about to part; but Jane, feeling no small interest in the welfare of one whose unremitted attention more than indicated his solicitude for her own, ventured to ask if he would grant her one request. The captain, with all the enthusiasm of an infatuated lover, replied that whatever request she was pleased to make, if possibly within his power, it certainly should be granted.  
Then, said she, accept this bible, and my request is, that you read a portion of it every day.  
He felt surprised, but considering that he had given his promise, he felt himself bound to fulfil it.  
In the fall of 1833, Jane went to spend the winter with her uncle, who resided in New Orleans. The first Sabbath after she arrived there, she accompanied her uncle and family to church, and heard a sermon of uncommon interest, delivered with eloquence and religious pathos.  
The minister evidently a man of superior talents; his voice deep toned and agreeable. His figures were applicable, though high wrought and beautiful.  
He possessed, in fine, the rare faculty of chaining an audience in almost breathless silence from the commencement to the close of his discourse. But Jane, whose tender heart was exquisitely susceptible on the subject of religion, entered so deeply into the spirit of the sermon, that she entirely forgot, for a time, the distance which separated her from her friends, and all the circumstances by which she was surrounded, with the exception of the rolling sentences as they flowed from the lips of the speaker.  
The meeting closed; and while Jane and her friends were waiting in their pew for the aisle to be cleared, the preacher came down from the pulpit, advanced towards, and addressed Jane as follows:  
"If I mistake not, I am addressing Miss Howard?"  
A confused succession of ideas flitted across the mind of Jane; but recollecting herself she politely replied:  
"That is my name, sir, but I do not recollect to have had the pleasure of seeing you before."  
"Perhaps you recollect having sailed from Baltimore to Charleston about five years ago, in the packet Thomas Jefferson, and of having given a bible to the captain?"  
"I do," she replied, "I recollect it well, and, if I mistake not, I recognize the captain in the person before me; can it be possible?"  
"It is possible," he replied, "it is so—[and the minister and I shall ever feel the

deepest gratitude to you, Miss Howard, for the interest you manifested in my welfare. That bible and the reading of it has made me what I am."  
I will not attempt to describe the feelings produced by this unexpected meeting. Suffice to say, that the minister was invited home with them, and during the winter his visits were neither few nor far between. In the Spring he married Miss Jane, and they are now on a Missionary tour among the dark benighted sons of India, where the blessing of heaven is attending their labors in a wonderful manner, and many souls are brought to a saving knowledge through their instrumentality.  
*A Family Newspaper.*  
**THE FRIENDLESS.**  
It is remarkable how a single word, unaffectedly uttered, will sometimes reveal to us more fully and strikingly than could many books the deep and long experience of a human heart. Not long ago, a friend of ours invited a small party of orphan children from an asylum to spend an hour of a Wednesday afternoon at his house, (in Boston.) They manifested, each in the way that nature prompted or education allowed, the most eager delight. It was evidently a rich treat to them in their lonely state. It would have done any body's heart good to see and hear them.  
As he was distributing among them the contents of a basket of oranges, he chanced to hear one of the little girls say to a companion who was sitting at her side, "I know why Mr. — has invited us to his house—it is because we haven't any friends. I haven't had a friend come to see me for five years."  
Merciful heaven! Only twelve years old, and not have seen the face of one friend for five long years!  
We have heard many a sad tale of orphanage, and thought that we felt sympathy for the friendless before, but we never heard words that went directly to the heart like these—that made so palpable the dreariness of the long days and nights that heavily follow one another, unrelieved by a single smile or kindly tone of one living being with whom the homeless can claim kindred. We thought too, that we knew, of old, something of the value of our friends, and estimated, not altogether too lightly, their joyous and assuaging influence upon the pulses of the soul, but never before did our natural relatives seem so precious to our regard or did our heart seek to bind them to itself with such a tenacious embrace, as since the simple words of the poor orphan girl have given to us one slight and inadequate impression of her unutterable and melancholy experience.  
No wonder that God from his secret throne has sent out so many kindly messages and sacred promises of love to the solitary and forsaken, the parentless and the widow; for, O how much do they need the sympathy of Heaven, who have no friends on earth! and how pleasant to the angels of consolation to pay their unobtrusive and peace-laden visits to the children of loneliness and sorrow.  
Would it not repay us richly, ay, a thousand fold, if we would open our doors more frequently to those who have no home, and distribute our kindly sympathies, which are indeed the bread of life, more freely to those who hunger and thirst for words of friendship and looks of affection and tenderness?  
*[Christian Register.]*  
**Equity Sale.**  
**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.**  
In Equity—September Term, 1838.  
Nursing to a decree of the Court of Equity made at this term I shall offer for sale, on the 12th day of October next, at the residence of Pendleton Mebane, in the Blaw Fields, the Undivided Share of J. R. Mebane's in the Tract of Land belonging to the heirs of the late Robert Mebane. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
**JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.**  
September 18 37-38  
**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.**  
In Equity—September Term, 1838.  
Woods v. Bobbitt and others—Original Bill.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.  
**JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.**  
September 19 37-38  
**Notice.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of ANNE PHILLIPS, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediately payment, and those having claims well presented, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.  
Notice is also hereby given to the legatees and heirs of a said Anne Phillips to come forward and claim the property devised in the said will, as the executor is now prepared to deliver it over to them.  
**BOSTON ISLEY, Ex'r.**  
Orange county, Sept. 5. 35-36  
**THE Matchless Sanative,**  
An advertisement for which fills the sub-sequent columns, is for sale at Modick Post Office, Chatham county, by  
**ROBERT WOODY,**  
Agent for the sale of the same.  
N. B. A fresh supply just received.  
Jan. 27. 36-37

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator of the estate of JOHN TURNER, dec'd, hereby gives notice, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay to him the said administrator; and those having claims to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.  
**SILAS M. LINK,**  
Adm'r. de bonis non. 36-37  
September 10.  
**Public Sale.**  
PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at August Term, 1838, I shall expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 11th of October next,  
**Eight Negroes**  
belonging to the estate of John Turner, deceased, consisting of one Man, one Woman, three Boys and three Girls. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities.  
**SILAS M. LINK,**  
Adm'r. de bonis non. 36-37  
September 10  
**Trust Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on the twelfth day of October next, at the late dwelling of Mary P. Mebane, deceased, near the Hawfield meeting house,  
**Two likely Negro Girls,**  
and all the perishable property of said deceased. Also, Farming Utensils, Hay, Oats, and many other articles belonging to James Pendleton Mebane.  
Bond and security will be required.  
**JAMES MEANE, Trustee.**  
September 10. 36-37  
**Notice.**  
I HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son Thomas L. Durham, is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age.  
**JOHN DURHAM, Senr.**  
September 12. 36-37  
**William Neal, & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LOOKING GLASSES,**  
No. 27,  
North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.  
The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.  
COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.  
Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.  
Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure their well put up.  
Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturers' prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.  
September 1 35-36  
**Baldwin, Kent & Co.**  
IMPORTERS,  
and Wholesale Dealers  
IN  
**BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.**  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.  
HAVING received their entire Fall Supply of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
consisting of about 50000 Yards of Cloth, and embracing every variety of articles in their line, are prepared to offer to country Merchants generally great inducements to purchase their goods in Richmond. Their goods are bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold in such quantities as suits the country trade, and on as good terms as they can be bought in any city in the United States.  
As the stock of goods in our city generally will be much larger than heretofore, merchants may find it decidedly to their interest to examine the Richmond market before making their purchases elsewhere. We invite the particular attention of country Merchants to our assortment. Our terms are, six months credit, to good and punctual men; or five per cent discount for cash.  
August 28 34-35  
**Earthenware, China, and Glass.**  
**THOMAS J. BARROW,**  
IMPORTER,  
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.  
AS on sales complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.  
New York, July 21. 31-32  
**Ladies' Shoes.**  
THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.  
**O. F. LONG, & Co.**  
July 19. 28-29  
**O. F. LONG, & Co.,** have also on hand,  
50 Sacks of Salt,  
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,  
3 Boxes Sperm Candles &c.,  
all of which they will sell on the best terms.  
July 12. 21-22  
**Job Printing,**  
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED  
AT THE TYPE-CASTING OFFICE.  
July 1838. 31-32

**SPRING GOODS.**  
**O. F. LONG & Co.**  
HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:  
**A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.**  
COMPRISING  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.**  
ALSO  
Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.  
All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.  
May 8. 18-19  
**Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED**  
THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of  
**Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**  
COMPRISING  
**CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,**  
and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.  
He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.  
Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.  
**B. CHEEK.**  
April 27. 18-19  
**Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.**  
THE subscriber thanks those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.  
He has on hand a good assortment of  
**Watches, Jewellery, &c.**  
which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.  
Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.  
December 7. 9-10  
**LEMUEL LYNCH.**  
**BETHMONT Female Academy.**  
THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.  
The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.  
Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.  
**THOMAS D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.**  
May 29. 22-23  
**Liston's Practical Surgery.**  
PRACTICAL SURGERY, ILLUSTRATED BY ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS. BY ROBERT LISTON, SURGEON. WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY G. W. MORRIS, M. D.  
One of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital.  
THE above celebrated work will immediately appear in Dugliugston's American Medical Library, with all the Engravings of the London edition, and additional illustrations of American cases. There will be about one hundred and thirty in the whole.  
The American Medical Library and Intelligence, edited by Professor H. Dugliugston, is published in octavo form, once a fortnight, each No. containing 104 pages of reprint of some new and established medical work—and from 16 to 24 pages of original and selected cases, notices and reviews of new medical publications, &c.—making yearly upwards of 3000 pages, and printed in a very superior style—the whole forming a concentrated record of medical science and literature.  
Subscription, Ten Dollars a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions taken from April of each year.  
Published at 45 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, by  
**ADAM WALDIE.**  
Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co.—New York: Wm. Burnes, 152, Broadway—Baltimore: N. Hickman—Albany: W. C. Little—Charleston: W. H. Beards, E. P. Beile.  
The following works have been published in the first No. of this year—Kramer on the Diseases of the Ear, Hamilton's Practical Observations on Midwifery, Syme on the Diseases of the Rectum, Osborne on the Nature and Treatment of Dropsical Diseases, Green on the Diseases of the Skin, Coulson on Diseases of the Bladder. Besides the numerous articles, cases, &c. contained in the Intelligence department.  
July 1838. 31-32

**PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.**  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.  
It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."  
Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not decline to extend through favor, nor set down ought in malice; but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."  
Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.  
To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.  
We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.  
With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.  
Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

**FARMER'S HOTEL.**  
**Mr. Richardson Nichols**  
HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.  
Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.  
August 15. 32-33  
**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**LATIMER & MEBANE,**  
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of  
**Rich and Fashionable Dry Goods**  
ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
ALSO  
**Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats & Shoes,**  
besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.  
**LATIMER & MEBANE.**  
September 6. 35-36  
**Forwarding Agency.**  
THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.  
**WILKINGS & BELDEN,**  
Fayetteville  
Refer to Messrs. CAYE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5. 65-66  
**Notice.**  
IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.  
**LEMUEL LYNCH.**  
October 26. 93-94  
**English Teacher wanted immediately,**  
who take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to B. Cheek, esq. Magistrate of Police, in person, or by letter post paid.  
August 8. 31-32  
**WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT,**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
**External Diseases, viz:**  
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.  
Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,  
FOR SALE BY  
**ALLEN PARKS.**  
September 8. 35-36  
**Boarding House.**  
A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Fadden, deceased.  
Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.  
**THOMAS D. CRAIN.**  
February 15. 65-66  
**Advertisement.**  
THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as he ought to be conducted without the assistance of collecting, expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about eight hundred, and on the increase, and the job printing and advertising good for at least five hundred dollars a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.  
**H. C. JONES,**  
Editor and Proprietor.  
July 27. 26-27  
**Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,**  
Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
VERY CHEAP.  
December 22 01-02  
**Flour and Corn.**  
THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL, THOS. W. HOLDEN.  
May 29. 22-23  
**Blank's for sale at this Office.**  
**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT.  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.  
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.